

MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

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itals of only one person and the date could be made out—"E. R. J. 1835." Mr. Warner cut "A. R. W. 1840," in the shell, and released the turtle. In 1880 the turtle was discovered in the same locality by some boys. The "E. R. J. 1835," and "A. R. W. 1840," were still distinct. In addition were "H. J. H. 1879," "E. B. 1875," and "S. B. 1880." A few days ago it was found again in the field where it was seen in 1840 by Mr. Warner. No additional carvings were on the shell. The turtle was no larger than it was forty years ago, showing that it must have been fully grown at that time.

There are only 60,000 Jews in New York, but there are millions upon millions of Jewish capital invested in the wholesale trade. In fact, the business in many lines is almost entirely monopolized by Jewish firms. Walking down Broadway a reporter counted 650 Jewish names on wholesale signs. Turning into Wall street one will find two of the largest banking houses in the country, J. & W. Seligman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., both distinctly Jewish. In the Stock Exchange are the Henriques Bros., Wormer, Marx, and host of others. In Maiden Lane and John street, the center of the "wholesale and retail jewelry, jobbing trade Jewish names are found right and left. Seventy per cent of the entire trade in wholesale clothing, dry goods, millinery, etc., is carried on by Jews. In the tobacco, sugar and wholesale liquor trade the Jews are very prominent, but the genuine Jew is very rarely found in the retail liquor business. Selling "pizen" by the glass is a distasteful business, and he keeps out of it.

CRUEL PRACTICAL JOKE.

PERPETRATED BY THREE FUN-LOVING WOMAN UPON A NEIGHBOR.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—Mrs. Maggie Burns, was brought to death's door as the result of a cruel practical joke perpetrated by three of her acquaintances recently. A few weeks ago Mrs. Burns left town and left her husband and son at home. In her absence three women, Aggie Lump, Mrs. Callahan and Mrs. Pierce, called at the house for a visit and not finding her at home decided to wait for her return. The husband went to work, and being left alone, the three women thought it would be extremely funny to scare Mrs. Burns. The chairs and tables were upset and every thing put "topsy turvy." A dummy was made and clothed in a suit of Burns and was laid on the floor, the supposed head tied with a white bandage resting on the sewing machine. Then they secreted themselves. Mrs. Burns, who is of nervous temperament, came home and was struck speechless with horror at the scene. The poor woman, seeing the inanimate form, immediately imagined that her husband had committed suicide. Tettering to the house of a neighbor she gasped out that her husband was dead and fainted away. A physician was called but she went from one apas to another. When she finally revived sufficiently to talk it was found that her reason had left her. For days she hovered between life and death. Although she is now considered out of danger, the shock has left its impression upon her mind and she may never fully recover.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

A YOUNG LADY IN WEST LOUISVILLE APPARENTLY IN A DYING CONDITION FROM A SNAKE'S BITE.

About a week ago Miss Fannie Gates, a lovely young girl of 18, was bitten just above the ankle by a snake, while cutting flowers in her father's garden in West Louisville. The wound inflicted by the reptile's teeth was little larger than a pin prick, and as it caused little pain at the time, no much attention was paid to it until the next day. The following morning the ankle had swelled to twice its natural size, and was causing the young lady so much pain that she could not walk. A physician was called to attend her, and he proceeded to reduce the inflammation. A running sore was produced on the limb, and Miss Gates began to suffer terribly. In a couple of days the swelling extended to the face, the skin becoming corrugated and cracked, resulting in running sores. The agony of suffering borne by the poor girl is terrible, and last evening it was thought that she could not possibly recover.

HAD A GOOD MEMORY.

An occupant of one of the office in the City Building told Friday evening a little anecdote that we reproduce.

The first part of the story took place just about thirteen years before the main event that I am going to tell about. "I was a young fellow, and was taking a girl to ride. We drove into Greene to the house where the party was to be, played games of half an hour, kissed the girls, perhaps, and then wrapped up and drove home. Well, sir, thirteen years afterwards, a number of years ago, a man dropped into my store. He said, 'How d'ye do?' and so did I. He said, 'Your name's R., ain't it?' Said I, 'Yes.' 'Let's see, said he, you was out to my party a party, wasn't you, once?' 'Yes, sir, and had a good time,' said I. Then the old fellow drew a piece of paper out of his pocket and passed it to me. 'You owe me a little bill, don't you?' It all writ down on the paper. 'The paper was a bill for 40 cents for baiting the horse thirteen years before. I made him sit down and reckon interest before I paid him, and then I told him to get right out of the store.'

HEAD SAWED OFF.

THE HORRIBLE FATE OF A WOULD-BE NEGRO RAIPST.

MOBILE, Ala., July 2.—A negro attempted an assault upon a white woman at Georgiana, Alabama, on June 24, and when arrested confessed next day while waiting transportation to jail. At Greenville the man strangely disappeared from the custody of the guard. The body was found yesterday buried in the woods and with his head sawed off. The body was cut open and brains and bowels were missing. The body had evidently been in the hands of skilled surgeons. Several persons have been arrested and it is said one has confessed and will give evidence against the others.

THE GIRL THAT ELOPES.

Girls have been in the habit of eloping on occasions as long as girls have been. It is a practice that can not be recommended in general. Commendable or not, however, girls will do it. The reasons for leaving the paternal roof between two days in company with a young man appear to be varied. Sometimes a cruel parent selects a husband without asking the daughter's consent. Oftener some would be husband selects the daughter and the old man won't consent, thus necessitating an elopement for the double purpose of getting married and escaping the paternal boot. On occasions the elopement is necessary to avoid the revolver or shot-gun of another fellow who has taken a notion to the girl. Ordinarily elopements do not take place if the course of true love meets with no obstacle in the home of either member of the seeking-to-be-wedded couple.

HOW THE INDIANS LIVE.

Frank Carpenter, in an interview with Indian Agent Hayworth, tells the Cleveland Leader some facts about the Indians. He says: "Among the five civilized nations there are the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. They number about 62,000 in all, and they have a civilization pretty well advanced. Each tribe has a government of its own, modeled somewhat on the Government of the United States. There is an upper and a lower house of the Legislature—a Senate and a House of Representatives. Both are elected by the people. The Senate they call the 'house of kings,' and the House of Representatives, is the 'house of warriors.' This congress makes the laws for their government, and the only restriction on these laws is that they be within the laws of the Congress of the United States. There is also an executive branch of

the government to carry out these laws, judges and courts to pass upon them, and sheriffs and constables to impose the punishment prescribed in them. They punish by death certain criminals, but they shoot rather than hang the offenders."

What crimes are punishable by death?" said I.

"Murder, horse stealing and rape," was the reply. "The first, and last, for the first offense. Horse stealing is punishable for the first offense by imprisonment, the second by whipping, and the third by death."

WHAT MOTHERS OUGHT TO TEACH THEIR GIRLS.

Teach them to make good bread. Teach them how to bake it. Teach them to make their dresses. Teach them how to wash and iron. Teach them to wear warm shoes and hose. Teach them not to bang their hair. Teach them to milk the cow. Teach them to make the butter. Teach them to cook a good meal. Teach them the value of 100 cents.

Teach them to wear calico at home and abroad.

Teach them the use of aprons.

Teach them to darn stockings.

Teach them to put button holes.

Teach them practical, common sense.

Teach them courtesy, modesty and patience.

Teach them that home is a place they can make attractive.

Teach them how to attract brothers at home.

Teach them hours for labor and hours for recreation.

Teach them the more they live within their income the happier they will be.

Teach them that the young man who lives fast, drives fast, will soon take them to the poor house.

Teach them that a young man's habits are formed before marriage.

In Connecticut lawyers must now stand on their feet while examining witnesses. It is said the rule prevents the long, weary, useless, senseless badgering of witnesses, and expedites the business of the courts wonderfully. But many of the lawyers are howling against it.

Arbor Day, which has within two years become a recognized institution in the Province of Quebec, has already been the means of much benefit, as this spring nearly 150,000 trees were planted on that day. It has also attracted much attention to the study of forestry and interested many, especially school children. If one of the days devoted to statute labor on the highways were devoted to tree planting, the benefit accruing would be very great.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court it is not improbable that the Missouri Pacific railroad will be taken from Mr. Jay Gould and restored to the stockholders of the old corporation from whom it was captured, through alleged fraud, by Commodore Garrison eight years ago. If the foreclosure under which Garrison obtained the property is declared void, the \$54,000,000 of securities issued on it by Mr. Gould will become worth only their weight as waste paper.

"They attempted to bribe me once when I was a member of the Common Council," said a stork who is out of business and out at the elbows. "How was that?" inquired a friend. "There was an important vote to be given, and Tim Dockey said that he would rather give ten thousand dollars than have me vote the way I intended." "Did Tim have the money?" asked the friend. "He never had five dollars to his name, but it was an attempt at bribery, nevertheless, and I resisted."

Chicago Times.

One fellow was from Wilcox and the other resides in this county. The Wilcox man said: "After one cyclone, a year or two ago, a large number of birds and chickens were found from which every feather had been striped by the terrible wind; in fact, they were peeled as slick as an onion, but the fowls were still alive and kicking. 'Oh, that's nothing,' exclaimed the Pulaski man. 'One of my neighbors had his well blown crooked by the same cyclone that he has not been able to get a bucket down into it since, and was compelled to dig another well.' At this point the meeting adjourned."

Hawkinsville (Ga.) News.

A few days ago a boy named Ulmar, of Portland, Me., got a piece of steel into one of his hands. A surgeon examined the wound, and decided that he would have to cut his hand open for two inches to extract the piece of steel. He first took the boy to the Western light station, and tried the value of elec-

tricity as a surgical aid. The piece of steel had gone down through the hand. A steel instrument was inserted into the wound until it reached the piece, and the instrument was then magnetized and drawn from the wound, drawing the piece with it, leaving only the small hole where it had entered, to heal, and thereby gaining the usefulness of the hand.—Boston Herald.

The Parents of Young Women.

Washington society are just now exercised by the discovery that some young ladies have been tattooed.

By having the initials of their lovers pricked into their skin where it is not visible to the world, and indelible when rubbed in, leaving an indelible mark. The parents of the marked maidens profess to be satisfied that no wrong has been committed, and that it is simply a mania on the part of the young women. But in years to come, when John Smith marries a blushing and bewitching damsel, he will not be made happier by discovering that she has been tattooed T. J., especially if he happens to recollect that Tom Jones was once very intimate with her.—Washington Post.

WORK IN JULY.

Southern Cultivator: July is often so dry and hot that the new crops are started with difficulty, and yet there are some which it is desirable should be planted. Those who practice soil, need a constant succession of green forage; and those who want well filled barns through the winter, find it most easily secured by a succession of sowing from early spring, through the summer, and until the lateness of the season renders them useless. If land has been broken since the heavy rains of spring—say in April or early in May—and not disturbed afterwards, it will ordinarily be moist enough to bring up seeds properly put in. If one is in doubt about it, sow on a cloudy, still day, if there is no rain, or immediately after a shower, if one occurs. Open drill, sow seed and cover at once, exposing the soil to the air as little as possible. If very dry, cover with a good, broad, high list, and subsequently knock off with a board. Sow only late in the afternoons, and early in the mornings—suspend such work during the heat of the day. There is also another point of great importance in such operations—it is what gardeners term "firming." This consists in pressing the seeds into the soil, so that they may be in close contact with it. It may be done by running a wheel in the drill after the seeds are sown and before they are covered. Where seeds are dropped in hills, we sometimes have the hand step on each hill as it is propped, and thus press the seeds in the ground; but a wheel is best for most cases, and the time and labor spent in running it, will be well paid for in the increased promptness with which a crop will come up in dry weather, and the better stand which will be secured. A simple wheel may be made of broad plank—like a boy's home-made wagon wheel—and a chap can run it in the drill as well as anybody.

As seeds which may be sown as above in drills, are German millet—it is getting almost too late to sow the taller millets, as ivory wheat, Millo maize, etc. Amber can be sown, but we cannot speak advisedly, never having tried it. All things considered, forage corn is the most reliable for July sowings, and covers for these still later sowings.

Of root crops, we esteem sweet potatoes and artichokes as decidedly the best for a Southern climate, but a few turnips, at least, ought to be raised on the acres of variety, if no other. The rutabaga stands at the head of the list, and preparation for it should begin this month. The ground for turnips requires to be plowed and harrowed at intervals of a few weeks, three or four times, before the seed is sown. A very fine tilth is essential to raise a good crop of turnips. Manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil—in other words, it ought to be applied previous to the last two plowings, to give it an opportunity to get well mixed with the soil. The turnip is an omnivorous feeder, and needs a good supply of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. A combination of cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and kainit meets the requirements of the case—500 pounds of meal and 200 pounds of each other per acre. Apply these broadcast, and then put 50 pounds additional of phosphate in the drill with the seed. Rutabagas may be sown whenever the ground is damp enough, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August. If one could be sure of rain, the latter are preferable to the earlier sowings, as the turnip is essentially a plant of cool, damp climates.

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